The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

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The Louisianian.

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There's no royal road to greatness;
Men must ever climb to fame;
All the wealth in misers' coffers
Wouldn't buy a deathless name.
Is a noble goal before you?
Would you great achievements bear?
Brothers, then be up and doing!
Brothers, you must "Win and Wear."

Toil and labor—never stopping
Till you make the prize your own;
For you know 'tis constant dropping
Wears away the hardest stone.
Never lack sublime endeavor;
Nor 'mid cheerless toil despair;
If you'd rise above your fellows,
Brothers, you must "Win and Wear."

'Tis the lesson nature teaches
All throughout her wide domain;
And the text from which she preaches
Is that "Labor leads to Gain."
Moral worth and honest merit—
Better crowns than monarchs bear—
These you never can inherit—
Brothers, you must "Win and Wear."

New Jersey Mechanic.

Election Returns---Parish of Plaquemines.

[From the Plaquemines Republican.]

We publish to-day the official returns of the election held in this parish on the 4th day of November, 1872, under the provisions of an "act approved March 16th, 1870":

Republicans—Grant Electors.

STATE AT LARGE.

Dr. M. F. Bonzano	1039
Jules Lanebere	1039
Charles E. Halstead	1039

Congressional Districts.

1st District—Dr. Roudenez	1039
2d " —A. K. Johnson	1039
3d " —Milton Morris	1039
4th " —Dr. Joseph Taylor	1039
5th " —John Ray	1039

Congressman at Large.

P. B. S. Pinchback	1033

Congress.

1st District—J. H. Sypher	1041

State Officers.

W. P. Kellogg, Governor	1034
C. C. Antoine, Lt. Governor	1033
P. G. Deslonde, Sec. of State	1033
A. P. Fields, Attorney General	1034
Charles Clinton, Auditor	1033
W. G. Brown, Sup. Pub. Ed	1033
Don A. Pardee, District Judge	1052
Z. McKay, District Attorney	1039
H. Mahoney, House of Rep	891

Parish Officers.

W. M. Prescott, Parish Judge	880
J. L. Huntington, Sheriff	603
D. A. Thibaut, Clerk	889
C. V. Thibaut, Recorder	893
E. Fields, Coroner	878

Police Jurors.

O. B. Sarpy	886
Edward Butler	886
Henry Taylor	886
Charles Lewis	886
James Johnson	886

Justices of the Peace elected.

Seventh Ward—O. B. Sarpy.
Eighth Ward—C. J. Lewis.
Twelfth Ward—W. D. Whetmore.

Democrats—Greeley Electors.

State at Large.

T. C. Manning	460
Andrew S. Herron	460
C. A. Weed	460

Congressional Districts.

1st District—Hugh J. Campbell	460
2d " —Louis Bush	460
3d " —Gen. A. Thomas	460
4th " —A. H. Leonard	460
5th " —L. V. Reeves	460

Congressman at Large.

George A. Sheridan	464

Congress.

1st District—E. Lawrence	414
" " —J. B. Wilkinson	22

State Officers.

J. McEnery, Governor	466
D. B. Penn, Lt. Governor	466
S. Armstead, Sec. of State	464
H. N. Ogden, Attorney General	466
James Graham, Auditor	464
R. M. Lusher, Sup. Pub. Ed	466
M. Ducros, District Judge	446
A. E. Livaudais, District Attorney	457
B. Fasterling, House of Rep	461

Parish Officers.

S. Martin, Parish Judge	461
An. Chalaire, Sheriff	731
Robert Hingle, Clerk	452
C. E. DeArmas, Recorder	453
N. M. Hebert, Coroner	452

Police Jurors.

Ed. Smith	413
H. E. Gilmore	413
W. H. Brooks	413
Theodore Laussade	413
Tom J. Decker	413

☞ THE NECESSITY OF HAVING A PAPER AT THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE THAT WILL ADVOCATE THE CAUSE OF CIVIL RIGHTS, AND EXACT JUSTICE TOWARD COLORED CITIZENS CANNOT BE DOUBTED, THEN LET COLORED MEN ALL OVER THE STATE, SEND IN THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS AT ONCE IN ORDER THAT THE LOUISIANIAN MAY BE MAINTAINED.

The *World* and *Tribune* will be pleased to learn that President Grant has one less "relation" drawing pay from the Government. Lieut. Louis Dent St. Adair was killed a few days ago in a skirmish with hostile Indians in Dakota Territory.

PRIVILEGED MURDER.

The horrible travesty of justice which resulted in the acquittal of Mrs. Fair has already begun to bear its legitimate fruits. The rash attack made by young Crittenden upon his father's assassin, as we find it described in the San Francisco papers, was an error which the young man's family and friends had every reason to deplore. Whether his intention was to kill the woman, or only to frighten her from the city, the attempt must be unequivocally condemned by every right judgment. Public opinion in San Francisco, we are fain to believe, must speedily drive Mrs. Fair into an exile which civilized society everywhere should be willing to confirm and continue. That justice which the law sometimes denies, the universal contempt and abhorrence of mankind often replaces, and young Crittenden only wrongs his own desire for vengeance by an act which gives the murderess a plausible excuse for assuming the role of the martyr.

But, having thus expressed our entire disapproval of Mr. Crittenden's course, we may be permitted to repeat that it was but the natural outcome of the events which preceded it. The maddening sense of outrage, the frenzy of despair and humiliation, which must possess a man who sees his father brutally shot down in cold blood, and the murderess tranquilly exonerated by a jury of her countrymen, hardly any effort of imagination will help one to realize without actual experience. Such verdicts as this which has just disgraced San Francisco, and which has many no less disgraceful precedents, must necessarily cause men to forget that distinction of sex which such women as Mrs. Fair remember only when they need it as the shield of most unwomanly crimes. If women resort to the weapons of men, they must expect to be met with men's weapons; if they deliberately unsex themselves, it is hard to see on what score they can any longer claim consideration by reason of their sex. And if juries persist in holding forth to women this virtual immunity of murder, there can be but one issue from the violence of human passions. If young Crittenden should kill Mrs. Fair for killing his father, the jury that acquitted her might very possibly hang him. Public sentiment might even assent to the punishment, but it would be with a conscious shock. And the next man who, under similar circumstances, shot the next woman would probably not be hanged at all; in other words, we should revert to a primative condition of social anarchy.

To escape this inevitable and logical result two things are necessary; first, such a general reform of our jury system as shall make intelligence and not ignorance the essential qualification of a juror; second, a resolute and final declaration of public opinion against any recognition of sex in crime. A woman murderer, convicted after a fair trial must be regarded and treated precisely as a man in the same condition; the fact that she is a woman must in no case blind her judges to the fact that she is a murderess, or avail so much as a feather's weight to preserve her from the full sentence of the law. And if to hang women be repugnant to the spirit of modern civilization, as seems clearly to be the case, let that fact also be recognized on the statute-books, but let a suitable penalty be substituted and impartially enforced. No law is better than a law habitually overridden, no class is so dangerous to the public welfare as a class which feels itself privileged to do evil. Neither that indulgent gallantry which is a part of social education, nor that deeper feeling of reverence for womanhood inherent in the blood of Northern races, must blind us to the truth that women can and do commit the most atrocious crimes, and that bad women are even more dangerous, as they are more revolting, than bad men. Until we give earnest and practical enforcement of this truth in our murder trials, our laws against homicide might as well, so far as real justice is concerned, be repealed at once.—*New York Times.*

DEATH OF JOHN COUSINS, ESQ.

Resolutions of the Board of Trustees of Wilberforce University passed October 16th, 1872, touching the death of Mr. John Cousins:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this sphere of action, Brother John Cousins, who at the time of his death was Chairman of the Executive Committee of Wilberforce University,

And whereas, Our brother has been an arduous and successful agent for several years and continued as such up to his last illness, therefore,

Be it resolved, That we offer our sincere condolence to the widow and relatives of the deceased, with the belief that Brother Cousins is now enjoying the Saints' Everlasting Rest, and this opinion is based not only upon the general conduct of the deceased, but upon the clear and satisfactory testimony which he left upon his dying bed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, and also to the *Christian Recorder* for publication.

Resolved, That the members of this board are requested to wear a badge of respect for the deceased, for thirty days.

JAMES WARING,
Chairman.

J. A. CLARK, Secretary.

The death of Mr. John Cousins is chronicled upon another page. Where or when the sad event took place we are not informed. The deceased was a remarkable man; of singular modesty, yet of the most indomitable perseverance. He never knew what it was to let go. We can say of him what Bellows says of Wesley:

"Wesley was not afraid of anything. Pluck was inborn. He never showed the white feather. If he had been a soldier or a prize-fighter he could not have been calmer in danger or less afraid in any odds."

And yet all this courage of soul was held in abeyance to a disposition childlike and simple. In truth may we say, that his like will not be seen again—soon. Lamented by all who knew him, he will be especially lamented by the officers of Wilberforce. In no small sense, he was its physical stay and staff. As the resolutions of the trustee board say, he was a "successful agent." His life tersely and briefly told, would be a real benefit to our people. Can't it be got up? It is too bad the way we are letting time blow away the sweet fragrance of our glorious dead, of whom none were more glorious than the toiling John Cousins. May he have the sweet rest, that ever follows a laboriously good life.—*Christian Recorder.*

Never too Old to Learn.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Boccacio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in polite literatue. Yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialects; Dante and Petrarch being the other two.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was fifty.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad, his most pleasing production.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own time.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age, commenced to study the Greek language.

"Heroine" is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in our language; the first two letters of it are male, the first three female, the first four a brave man, and the whole word a brave woman.

Business Success—Its Secret.

What is the secret of success in business? This question is asked by a young correspondent as gravely as if it could be answered by chapter and verse out of some well-known text book. It may do him and others good, however, to discuss it a little. And first it is not genius. All with such peculiar gifts make bad managers of any business and are too eratic for ordinary executive purposes. And it is not high intellectual attainments. Few scholarly men will lay aside their devotion to letters for their own sake, and follow the plodding course by which success in business is to be attained. And it lies not in the force of circumstances. Some who might have otherwise been successful in a clear course have doubtless broken down in the face of peculiar obstacles; but the man who can bend circumstances and occasions to his will can achieve his triumph in spite of adverse circumstances. It is not luck. There is less happy chance in success than is commonly supposed. It is true that many tempt their fate and escape as by a miracle, but this can form no rule of life; success in business is obedient to a law that can be clearly and distinctly traced throughout the whole of one's career. This law is based on the principle that everything has its price, and they only who are willing and able to pay it can acquire that which they covet. Some are unable through want of nerve, or failing health, or defective judgment, or other mental or physical defects, to succeed in the struggle. But more who are able fail because they are unwilling to meet the cost. They seek the end but will not by patient, earnest self-denial employ the means. Present gratification, some form of indulgence not consistent with the end which has been proposed, offers a temptation too strong for them to resist. To-morrow they will begin a sterner course; next week they will turn over a new leaf with different reading on the obverse side; but to-day let the hands be folded and the old incumbrance remain. No man is on the road to success who has not already paid part of the price, and is not now holding out to fortune in full the next installment that is due. Many fancy they are tendering the price, and wonder that the ground does not grow solid beneath their feet. If they will look again with a keener eye they will see that their hands are filled with a counterfeit offering which will never be accepted. The toiler may deceive himself, but he can never get the better of the principle. Something for nothing is contrary to the constitution of things. Every thing for its price is the universal law, but no bogus coin is taken in this bargain.

There is still another question of still greater importance. Is that great measure of success which most people covet, worth the price at which alone it can be recovered? Is it not often, if not always, bought too dearly, and at a sacrifice too great for its real value? And another of even more practical importance, is personal happiness at all dependent on this measure of success? We hold that happiness is not dependent on outward circumstances. It is the outgrowth of desirable moral character, and is built of no sordid materials. In truth the enjoyments of our present state are more evenly distributed than they are willing to admit as applied to their own case; this one fact alone proving the truth of our assertion.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Now that the cool nights are coming on, country people are thinking about fixing up their front gates. They say there is no use trying to keep them in repair as long as the evenings are favorable to outside courting. One of the wants of this age is a gate hinge that will bear the weight of a young couple without straining the gate hinge, or the young couple.—*Norristown Herald.*

CHRISTIAN SNOBBISHNESS.

The following paragraph appears in the New York *Independent* of October 31, and reminds us of just another kind of outrage committed in this city not many years ago by a religious denomination, on its colored adherents who aided in the construction of a church and as soon as it was completed, they were coolly "pigeon-holed" in a small gallery, while the body of the building was devoted to the white members of the congregation:

"There is a Young Women's Christian Association at Hartford which refuses to let any but E-vangelical churchmembers take part in its work; and, with entire consistency, excludes colored girls from its building. A young lady of refinement recently sought to avail herself of the advantages of the society, and was most cordially welcomed, until she revealed the fact; which none of the managers had suspected, that she was an Octoroon. Then she was told that her case would be considered; and, after much debate in the board of managers, it has at length been voted that 'as a measure of Christian expediency' young women of color must not be admitted to the association. The colored Christians of Hartford made generous contributions toward the funds of this society. Christian expediency did not forbid that; but it shuts their young women out from its benefits. It is unnecessary to say that 'Christian expediency,' as illustrated by these Hartford E-van-gelicals, is nothing but snobbishness. The line of division between such Christianity as they represent and Pharisaism it would be very hard to draw."

How to make Yourself Unhappy.

In the first place, if you want to make yourself miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of yourself and your things. Don't care about anything else. Have no feelings for any one but yourself. Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy but rather if you see a smiling face be jealous lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off in any respect than yourself; think unkindly toward them and speak lightly of them. Be constantly afraid lest some one should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it, and if any one comes near your things snap at him like a mad dog. Contend earnestly for everything that is your own, though it may not be worth a pin; for your rights are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive and take everything that is said to you in playfulness in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends, lest they should not think enough of you; and if any time they should seem to neglect you, put the worst construction upon their conduct you can.

THE VULUE OF MONEY.—The island of Manhattan, on which New York City now stands, was bought by the Dutch from the Indians in 1626 for the trifling sum of $25. The assessed value of wealth on the island in 1872, is about $800,000,000, the real value is not less than $2,000,000,000, and may be even double this. Of course it will be said that the Dutch made a good investment of their $25, and no doubt they did. But if that $25 had been put out at interest at ten per cent. on the 1st of October, 1626, and the interest annually invested at ten per cent. also, the product on the 1st of October, 1872, would have been $26,560,179,962—or more than twenty-six thousand millions. This is more than thirty times as great as the assessed value of property in New York, and nearly as great as the estimated value of all the property in the United States.—*Exchange.*

A writer says: "It is not the drinking, but the getting sober that is so terrible in a drunkard's life." "Why get sober at all, then?" says Smiggles.

The Louisianian,

OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT NO. 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.....Proprietor.

WM. G. BROWN.....Editor.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1872.

OUR CITY SOLICITOR.—We take great pleasure in announcing Mr. HENRY A. CORBIN, as authorized to solicit advertisements, subscriptions, etc., for the "LOUISIANIAN," and competent to receive moneys and give "full acquittance" to all who desire to pay for their paper.

"Let those pay now, who never paid before;
And those who always paid, now pay the more."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN VIEW OF THE UNPRECEDENTED, SYSTEMATIC, PALPABLE, AND OUTRAGEOUS VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN ALL OVER THE STATE, AND THE EVIDENT COMBINATION WHICH EXCLUDED THEM FROM THE RIGHT TO REGISTER AND TO VOTE, AND TO POSSESS THOSE OFFICES TO WHICH THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN ELECTED, AND ARE FULLY ENTITLED TO, AND IN VIEW OF THE MANIFEST APPROVAL OF THIS COURSE BY THE MAJORITY OF THE CITY PRESS, I DEEM IT THE IMMEDIATE AND PARAMOUNT DUTY OF ALL COLORED MEN TO UNITE AT ONCE IN INSTANT AND EARNEST ACTION TO ARREST, IF POSSIBLE, BY THE ADOPTION OF EVERY LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL METHOD, THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THESE BASE DESIGNS; TO COLLECT THE EVIDENCES OF SUCH OUTRAGES AND TO APPEAL, IF NECESSARY, TO FEDERAL AUTHORITY FOR SECURITY AND PROTECTION IN THE POSSESSION AND USE OF OUR FRANCHISES. I THEREFORE CORDIALLY INVITE ALL INTERESTED COLORED MEN OF NEW ORLEANS, AND THOSE OF THE PARISHES WHO MAY BE IN THE CITY, TO MEET AT MY RESIDENCE No. 13 DERBIGNY STREET, TO-MORROW AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

☞The selection of Gen. Longstreet and Judge Hawkins, to fill the vacancies on the Returning Board, cannot fail to satisfy all parties that exact and impartial justice will be done to all.

☞Since the article relating to the State Board has been written, we are informed by Lieutenat Governor Pinchback that he did not withdraw from the Board, but forced a direct vote on the question, and by the action of the Board he was excluded from membership.

☞The great fire in Boston has consumed property to an extent defying accurate calculation. Two hundred and fifty millions of dollars it is estimated, however, have been lost. Many lives have also been lost. Thousands who at sunset of one day were "well to do" and independent, were at its next rising reduced to beggary and want. But it is considered that the great bulk of the losses will fall or those who will not be ruined by them. The fire, although not entirely extinguished, is under absolute control and already the *debris* of buildings is being cleared away and workmen are busily engaged in replacing first-rate buildings in the room of those just burnt. Contributions from abroad, and the other States, are hurrying forward to aid the sufferers. The Free Masons of Chicago have contributed $5000 to the suffering craft in Boston. All of the Boston theatres are giving "benefits" in aid of the sufferers; so that it is confidently expected much of the suffering generally attendant on extensive conflagrations will be speedily alleviated.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

By an overwhelming majority the people of the United States have again expressed their preference for General Grant for chief magistrate of this great Republic for another four years. This choice has been applauded by outside people and nations as wise and proper, not only on account of the comparative superiority of the President over his defeated competitor, but for absolute fitness which general and specific qualifications, conduct, and experience have conferred, and which those who have again elected him, and those who approve the election have fully and gladly recognized and rewarded. The first term administration of President Grant while it furnished him with numerous excellent opportunities and facilities for immortalizing himself, and magnifying his office, was not without its serious drawbacks and impediments, and a certain amount of unpopularity, if the opportunities furnished the President, by the amended Constitution of the United States, and the Congressional Legislation to enforce the same, were made available by the President for the accomplishment of their legitimate purposes. Recognizing the will of the people in the enactments of their Representatives in Congress, and liberally interpreting their desire, President Grant's policy and conduct towards the colored people has been such as to merit and secure their unqualified approval and universal adherence of the race. Protection in their rights—the numerous selections for official distinction which he has made since 1869—his uniform readiness to listen to the story of their wrongs, and his promptness to redress them when he considered it not incompatible with other obligations; his express solicitude for their education and elevation have secured for President Grant approval and endorsement of the nation. Right well is it said that "the American people declares that the rights of the enfranchised negroes must and shall be preserved."

The conduct of President Grant has been in perfect accord with this declaration and he is furnished with a further opportunity to save the Southern colored men from falling under the domination of intolerant and persecuting classes whose constant endeavor is to neutralize the effect of the amendments and reduce the negro to a condition of hopeless dependence.

We elsewhere copy an excellent article vindicating his policy towards the unfortunate Indians. The mode is President Grant's own and he is entitled to the praise growing out of the success of the policy. The country approves of this, and re-elects him.

His Civil Service Reform, commenced under most adverse circumstances, prosecuted so far in the face of strenuous opposition from politicians in both parties, but sufficiently successful to attract popular attention and secure approval, is another of the sources of his strength.

The peaceful settlement of the Alabama Claims, that irritating source of dispute with England, may well be attributed to the dignified prudence and discreet selection of arbitrators, which beyond a doubt President Grant exhibited. These and a thousand minor issues settled the American people in their choice. The passing administration has certainly not been without fault. We have had complaints against it. We complained against what we considered a partial and unwise recognition of Federal officials to the exclusion of proper representatives of our political community, and there were other grounds of objection which need not be referred to.

We concur with the *Nation* that the President is able to learn; and that his errors grow less and less, that he makes mistakes, but never repeats the same one; moving tardily, but always in some way attaining ultimate success.

We therefore heartily in our way hail with our warmest congratulations the re-election of President Grant.

☞FRIENDS IN THE PARISHES WILL CONFER A FAVOR UPON US IF THEY WILL SEND ALL NEWS AND ITEMS OF INTEREST, AFFECTING OUR PEOPLE, FOR PUBLICATION, AS IT IS OUR DESIRE TO MAKE THE LOUISIANIAN THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

Not the least of the troubles and sources of anxiety and apprehension to the good people of this city and State, arising out of and connected with the election now on our hands, is the interference of Governor Warmoth with the board of returning officers on Wednesday last. Under the election law this board is composed of Gov. Warmoth, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Secretary of State Herron, Hon. John Lynch and T. C. Anderson. But under a provision of this law, candidates for office are disqualified for membership, and Messrs. Anderson and Pinchback being both candidates, and the interpretation of the law by Chief Justice Ludeling excluding these gentlemen, two vacancies were created. This much was ascertained on Tuesday, but the Board took no action in filling these vacancies, out of courtesy to Governor Warmoth, who professed a desire to satisfy himself well on the point, and especially as Senator Anderson was not in town, and the Board, on the suggestion of the Governor, only organized, electing Governor Warmoth President, and Senator Lynch Secretary, and adjourned to Wednesday.

On Wednesday the same four gentlemen met, and the places of Messrs Pinchback and Anderson were declared vacant. On which General Herron moved to fill the vacancies by the election of Gen. Longstreet and Judge Hawkins; this the Governor, who was presiding, refused to put, but called from an ante-room Col. Jack Wharton who presented his appointment as Secretary of State, superceding Gen. Herron, of which the following is a copy :

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, Nov. 13, 1872.

WHEREAS, By an amendment of the Constitution of the State, adopted at the general election held on Monday, November 7th, 1870, it is provided that no person who, at any time, may have been a Collector of Taxes, whether State, parish or municipal, or who may have been otherwise entrusted with public money, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust under the State government until he shall have obtained a discharge for the amount of such collections, and for all public moneys with which he may have been entrusted.

And whereas, Official information has been received at this office that F. J. Herron is indebted to the State for moneys collected by him as Tax Collector in and for the Sixth District of New Orleans.

Now, therefore, I, Henry Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, charged with the faithful execution of the laws under the Constitution of the State, and in due observance of the paovisions of the amendments to the same, do issue this my order removing F. J. Herron from the office of Secretary of State, and do hereby appoint Jacob Wharton to discharge the duties of said office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this 13th day of November, 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

Y. A. WOODWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Nor had Gen. Herron and Senator Lynch been idle it appears, for as soon as the Governor refused to put the motion to fill the vacancies, Gen. Herron put it himself, and he and Mr. Lynch voted for it. On the appearance of the Governor's appointee further proceeding seem to have stopped, and these two gentlemen refusing to admit the new member, left the room, Mr. Lynch, the Secretary, taking the minutes with him. The Governor then recognized Col. Wharton and the two claiming to be a Board elected F. Hatch and Durant DaPonte, and filled their number.

On the other hand Messrs. Herron and Lynch elected Gen. Longstreet and Judge Hawkins and completed their Board. The Governor is thus a member of both boards. In this condition the people of Louisiana can congratulate themselves that the votes they have cast will pass through enough scrutiny before the various candidates finally get them, and the candidates can "possess their souls in patience" with the assurance that they are in the hands of their friends.

GET OUT.

Those two incorrigible "Arabs," Tabor and Collins, of the *State Register*, bereft of the smallest claim to the consideration of decent people, and conscious of their degradation, continue their weekly low, vulgar, and lying abuse of any and everybody. Now if Antoine, and Brown, and Pinchback and others are such small fry as this pretty pair say and pretend to believe, why don't they leave them alone, and "go for" others worthy of their labors? There's lots of that.

"Amid such mighty plunder why exhaust your partial quiver, on marks so mean?"

CADDO PARISH.

In this parish where Republicans abound, but where outrage, violence and intimidation do much more abound, there is one spot called Mooringsport where the full heat of persecution was felt on election day.

The *Union Herald*, of Shreveport, gives a full account of the series of outrages, but we can only condense it for the benefit of our readers.

The necessity of having United States officers to watch the receiving and counting of the votes was felt everywhere, and the authorities appointed them. In some places they were well received, in others ill received, and in others not received at all. At Mooringsport Mr. F. Legardy showed his U. S. Commission, but Mr. Hecox, State Assistant Supervisor, refused to recognize Mr. Legardy and only permitted him to remain at a window in sight under the protection of a United States soldier; while there he was buffetted and abused, but he saw "not less than three hundred Republican votes cast from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening." He also heard the free and frequent acknowledgement of Liberals and Democrats that they were heavily beaten at that poll. When the poll closed admission to the room was refused to the Supervisor, but the U. S. Deputy Marshal, as a citizen, was permitted to see the box sealed, but Mr. Hecox absolutely refused to have Legardy because he "did not want any damned negro with him." After a period of exclusive possession and a series of manipulations and transportations, the box was opened in the Registrar's office, and *presto*, the two hundred to three hundred Republican tickets had dwindled down to 17! "*The seal of the box was defaced as if it had been tampered with* and again reseated.

Says the *Herald:*

"Now, we do charge that Henry Hecox *et al.* did break the seal, placed upon the ballot-box at Mooringsport, in the presence of the United States Marshal, and that he did open said box and take therefrom Republican ballots from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and put therein the same number of Greeley tickets; and this the said Hecox did secretly and in defiance of law. The official conduct of said Hecox, throughout the day, showed that he premeditated fraud.

REGISTRATION FRAUD.

The Plaquemines *Sentinel* complains that the registration was "partial and complete." The Supervisor successfully performed the part of the "artful dodger," by proposing to be in a certain place at a given time, and either going in advance, or long afterward, and no information of his whereabouts could be well ascertained. The result was that fully five hundred of the citizens were virtually disfranchised. But this isn't all; when the day of election came, no notice whatever was given of the location of the polling places. Even up to the night preceding the election the matter was kept a profound secret from all but the initiated. On Monday morning it was discovered that this Registrar of great promises and little deeds had condescended to allow us to vote at the S. W. Pass, at Buras, at Point Pleasant, at Ronquillo and at Pointe-a-la-Hache! For thirty miles above the Court House, in the most populous part of the parish, on both sides of the river, no poll was established!!!

And this "fair and honorable" proceeding prevented *one thousand* of our people, white and black, from exercising the prerogative of freemen."

☞The *Maryville Republican*, Tenn., the only paper under the control of colored men, that advocated to the last, the election of Mr. Greeley, "accepts the situation" in the following manner:

"The Great Day of Political Judgment has come and gone, and the nation has selected its Administration for the next four years. We bow to its decision. Our predilection for Greeley never led us to write a line of defamatory abuse of Grant; while we prefered the former, we know that the principles that we hold most dear are secured by the election of the latter. Party patronage and favor we do not ask; we shall pursue the even tenor of our way. And as we did not contribute to the success of the Administration, we do not expect to share in the division of the spoils."

☞The count of the vote of Orleans parish proceeds still, and is expected to close to-night. No definite knowledge of results.

PRINTER ARRESTED.

For two weeks it has been asserted in well known circles that the design of the Republican ticket had been sold to a prominent candidate on the fusion ticket, by one of the Republicans to whom the tickets were entrusted for circulation in one of the parishes, several days before the election. Strict surveillance was immediately instituted over such localities and persons as were suspected, and things went on, till Wednesday last, when United States Surveyor, Ingraham, "personally appeared" before U. S. Commissioner Shannon and charges the following :

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—Be it remembered that on 8th day of November, 1872, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Commissioner of the United States for the State of Louisiana, Jas. H. Ingraham, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that from information received, that he verily believes true, that on or about the 25th of October, 1872, at the city of New Orleans, R. H. Benners did combine, conspire and confederate together with three or more persons, whose names are unknown to this affiant, to print and circulate to the voters in this State previous to and on the day of a general election held throughout the State of Louisiana, which had been devised, concerted and planned to deceive and impose upon the ignorant and illiterate voters, and caused many of them to vote for at said election, candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, against their will and contrary to their desire and intention. And this affiant further states that on Tuesday, the 5th, Wednesday, the 6th, and Thursday, the 7th inst., at the city aforesaid, the said Benners did fraudulently and illegally conspire, combine and confederate with various persons, to this affiant unknown, to devise and print, and did print, 5000 counterfeits in the similitude of the Republican ticket, which had been printed and voted by the Republican voters of this State; and did fraudulently and designedly deliver said ticket to persons unknown, to be used in stuffing the ballot-boxes now in process of being counted at the Mechanics' Institute, contrary to provisions of Act of Congress, in such cases made and provided.

(Signed) JAMES H. INGRAHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1872.

(Signed) R. H. SHANNON,
United States Commissioner.

☞The State vote is also uncertain. Under the outrageous registration so many thousands were degrived of their right to register, and then of those who did obtain papers, such difficulty and obstruction in voting, and such management of the boxes, that unless the returning Board is just and impartial the Republican losses will be as fearful as outrageous.

☞From nearly evry Republican parish the charges and the proofs of fraud in the registration and the voting in the election just past, are daily coming in. Investigation of these matters by the Returning Board, make the gentlemen composing it particularly interesting to everybody just now.

THE CONCORDIA ELECTION.

We copy the following from the *Vidalia Herald* of November 8th, as the "returns furnished by the United States Supervisor," and which are, no doubt, reliable. In the eight wards of the parish the vote was:

	For President.		
Grant	1689	Greeley	168
	Governor.		
Kellogg	1671	McEnery	186
	Lieutenant Governor.		
Antoine	1673	Penn	186
	Secretary of State.		
Deslonde	1674	Armstead	168
	Auditor.		
Clinton	1674	Graham,	168
	Attorney General.		
Fields	1674	Ogden	168
	Superintendent of Public Education.		
Brow	1674	Lusher	168
	Congressman at Large.		
Pinchback	1673	Sheridan	185
	Congress—Fifth District.		
Morey	1689	McCranie	168

Well Done, Mississippi.

From the meagre official returns at present in, and from estimates carefully made from those counties from which no figures have as yet been received, we are induced to believe that Mississippi has given a popular majority for Grant and Wilson of from thirty-five to thirty-eight thousand. The Republican candidates for Congress have undoubtedly been elected, excepting Col. Flournoy, who has run ahead of his ticket. This is good enough. It is as much as anybody expected, and considerably better than our Democratic friends were willing to concede before election.—*Mississippi Pilot.*

☞THE SUSPENSION OF THE LOUISIANIAN, JUST AT THIS JUNCTURE, WOULD, NO DOUBT, BE A GREAT CALAMITY TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA; THEREFORE, IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL FAVORABLE TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE TO GIVE US ALL THE AID THEY POSSIBLY CAN.

IS IT A FAILURE?

We are not afraid, even after so short a trial, to test President Grant's Indian policy by its results. There is no feature of his Administration that has been more heartily approved or more bitterly condemned than this. It has been approved by the whole Christian and philanthopic portion of our people and by every fair-minded person who understands it or has given the subject any thought. This one feature only of his Administration is working so successfully, economically, and satisfactorily, and is so far superior to all previous Indian management, that the opposition press, in a most exciting campaign, can attack it only in the most general terms; and this, too, when they are so hard pressed as to question the success of a financial policy that is paying off a hundred millions per year of the national debt.

While Gen. Grant has been actuated purely by humane and economical motives in his Indian policy, and has persistently kept it out of the reach of political influence, it was unquestionably worth many thousand votes in Pennsylvania at the last election, and the effect is seen in the largely increased majorities in Republican counties. The financial policy of the Administration carried the conservative business men and the Indian policy the conservative Christian and philanthropic men of the State.

That a system universally admitted under all previous administrations to have been thoroughly corrupt should be entirely reformed in three years is not to be expected; but that so much has been accomplished is to be wondered at, and is accounted for only by the unprecedented unpolitical features inaugurated by President Grant.

The appointment of humane and Christian men, who, without any remuneration, were to have a supervision of all matters pertaining to Indian management, was an idea entirely original with him; and to give the appointment of all Indian agents and employees, numbering at least a thousand, into the hands of the mission boards of the churches was a surrender of political power and influence that no previous administration could have made or would have for a moment considered. Since the inauguration of this system the President has not (we speak knowingly) in the case of a single Indian agent or employee used his influence for the appointment of any one, and the matter has been left entirely in the hands of those to whom it was assigned.

The designation of this as the Peace Policy in the early days of its inauguration has proved a very appropriate title, as it has given peace for a state of war over almost all the Indian Country. At the time of its inception some forty tribes, representing almost a hundred thousand Indians, were either engaged in open hostilities or considered unfriendly to the whites. Now all are at peace except portions of not over five tribes, numbering certainly not over five thousand people, and all told they could not marshal p thousand warriors; and it is hoped and expected that by the coming spring every tribe may be at peace and settled upon reservations.

We state the fact that portions of a few tribes are at war, and while this is the case it is to be expected that occasional acts of violence will occur; and, even if all were at peace, occasional thefts and even murders ought not to surprise us, when our papers are teeming with murders and all kinds of outrages perpetrated in the midst of our unquestionable civilization. Those opposed to the present policy have persistently exaggerated facts and given circulation to unfounded rumor, and resorted to falsehood and misrepresentation to prove the policy a failure. Acts of individual Indians are charged upon whole tribes, and those bands upon the whole Indian race, ignoring the fact that connection with the Indian race or belonging to an Indian tribe does not destroy individuality, and that to charge the acts of one or of a few upon the whole is unjust and unjust and unprecedented. We place little credit upon the telegrams from the South, where outrages by colored people are reported, because the reports come from those hostile to the race. So with telegrams from the Indian Country. They emanate generally from those hostile to the Indian race and to any policy looking to their civilization; and very generally, when an outrage has been committed, it has been provoked by the injustice or wicked provocation of unprincipled whites.

Of the three hundred and fifty thousand Indians in our country two hundred thousand are receiving no pecuniary assistance than is given by agents and employees, and some slight assistance in the way of farming utensils and school funds, and the total cost during the past year of all who wear subsisted, in whole or in part, was but a fraction over twenty dollars each.

Admitting that the Indian appropriations are large, yet they are nothing to what the cost of a single Indian war in the past has been. Official figures show that our Indian wars have cost us five hundred millions of dollars.

Gen. Sherman reports the expenditures in New Mexico alone during twenty years of prior Indian management at one hundred millions. In Arizona we have spent over thirty millions. The Sioux War cost twenty millions, and it is asserted that every Indian killed while it lasted cost a hundred thousand dollars and the lives of twenty whites.

To sum up the results, then, of Gen. Grant's policy, we find that all the wild tribes, with the exceptions mentioned, are now at peace and in process of civilization; and the whole Indian race is in a transition state, about to emerge from the darkness of heathenism and barbarism into the light of Christianity and civilization. There are at present one hundred thousand civilized Indians, of whom about fifty thousands of Indian children attending schools.

That such results as are hoped for can be brought about in a few months is not to be expected; but that the present plan, if persisted in for a few years, will accomplish what is hoped by its friends no one can doubt, with the foregoing facts before him. And the man who has, as a matter of principle, so persistently and faithfully stood up for the rights of the colored people against strong misrepresentation and pressing demands for a contrary course can be trusted to do what is right for a race whose election he was first to begin—*Independent.*

What Grant's Re-Election Secures.

It secures the continuance of our present National prosperity.

It secures friendly relations with the great Powers of Europe.

It secures men of honesty and ability at the head of the several departments.

It secures a further reduction of the National debt.

It secures a further reduction of taxation.

It secures a settled basis for business to build upon.

It secures our national credit and increased value of our bonds.

It secures the continuance of the present financial policy of the Government.

It secures our present satisfactory banking system.

It secures legislative encouragement for homestead settlements.

It secures the development of our rich mineral resources.

It secures increased prosperity to our agricultural interests.

It secures good wages and increased comforts to our workingmen.

It secures wise legislation and the faithful execution of the laws.

It secures popular education.

It secures a peaceful settlement of our Indian troubles.

It secures the protection of a loyal people of the South and the South and the enforcement of every constitutional right belonging to the humblest citizen in the land.

It secures peace within our borders and true reconciliation among our citizens.

It secures the union and puts an end to the fatal doctrine of secession.

An Irish commodore being confined to his bed by a severe fit of the gout, some sweeps were employed to sweep the chimneys of the house next door to him, and one of the boys, by mistake, came down in the commodore's apartment. The boy, confused at his mistake, seeing the commodore in bed, said, Sir, my master will come for you presently. Will he? said the commodore, leaping out of bed I beg to be excused staying here any longer, then, and immediately ran down stairs.

IN MEMORIAM.

The *Courier-Journal* and the *...mercial*, of Louisville, Kentucky, announce the death of the Rev. ... Adams, a well known and ...ally respected colored Min... on November 3.

...e Baptist Pastor's Conference ...the next day and adopted the ...wing resolutions:

...a regular meeting of the Louisville ...st Pastor's Conference, Monday ...ng, November 4th, the undersigned ...appointed a committee to prepare a ...expressive of their respect and ...em regards for Elder Henry Adams, ...stor of the Fifth street colored Bap... ...urch of this city.

We learn with sorrow that our faith... ...co-laborer in the master's vineyard, ...a lingering illness, died at twelve ...ck M., yesterday, the 3d inst.

But few ministers among us of either ...have won for themselves a better ...than has Elder Adams. With fair ...ary attainments gained under all the ...disadvantages of his peculiar condition in ...a strong native intellect, a dignified ...nt, conservative principles, blended ...ardent unostentatious piety, living ...glowing zeal, unblemished reputa... ...a clear, sound judgment, he was ...with the divine blessing, to accom... ...great good for his race in this city ...vicinity.

...is labors were begun here about ...years ago, under trying circum... ...The number of colored Baptists ...sociated in his church, in any out ...way place, were few and feeble. ...lived to see the fruits of his labors ...growth of his own church to a ...ship of over one thousand, with a ...use of worship and an out-growth ...other prosperous colored Baptist ...es in the city, embracing altogether ...ch short of four thousand mem...

...is thus Brother Adams has justly ...r himself the honor of being called ...postle to the colored Baptists of this

...To his very last hours, so long as he ...d speak, he expressed his undying ...ude for his race, and his interest in ...stablishment in this city of a school ...education and theological training ...ed preachers.

...We tender to his bereaved family ...church our unfeigned sympathies, ...ay that this deep affliction may be ...God to their highest good.

...*Courier-Journal* contains the ...ing editorial notice of the ...r deceased:

...v. Henry Adams, pastor of ...First Colored Baptist church, ...street, between Walnut and ...nut, died yesterday. Mr. ...s was one of the most worthy ...spected of our colored citi... ...He was a man of character ...influence among his people, ...was noted for the prudence ...dom with which he exercised ...fluence for the benefit of the ...He was born and raised in ...h, but had been pastor of the ...street church for the past ...ty-five years, and retained ...ughout the love and confidence ...s congregation. In fact, his ...pastorate is an unusual and ...kable testimony to his merit ...an, a Christian and a guide. ...aves two daughters and three ...the daughters being teachers ...colored schools in the city, ...the sons a school teacher in ...sas, another going to school ...erlin, Ohio, and the youngest ...me here. Mr. Adams' church ...under repair, the officers of ...Fourth-street Baptist church, ...the deepest respect for the ...and exemplary life of their ...ed brother, have tendered the ...their church for his funeral ...s. The sermon will be ...ed by Rev. S. L. Helm, pas... ...the East Baptist church, who ...ng and intimately known the ...ed. Some time ago, George ..., of "George and Dan's," who ...a parishioner of Mr. Adams', ...an excellent portrait of the ven... ...pastor painted by Prescott, ...was placed at Hegan's, and ...rds at the Exposition, where ...general attention it attracted ...the citizens of Louisville was ...itional testimony of the high ...in which the original was

...ens' MUSICAL MONTHLY for ...ber, price 30 cents, contains ...llowing choice collection of ...Music. The pieces are also ...ed in sheet form at the ...annexed:

...e Bright Crown for Me. ...and Chorus.....Hays	40 cts.
...a Blessing from Mother. ...and Chorus.....Stewart	30 "
...et no longer Mine. Bal... .....Danks	30 "
...d Found, Ballad. Donniker	30 "
...Forever at Thy Side. Solo ...Quartet.....Danks	25 "
...ht in Venice. Vocal Duet .....Lucantoni	50 "
...ia Waltz.....Kinkel	35 "
...nd Schottische.....Beebe	35 "
...ische.....Kinkel	35 "
...y Schottische.....Rauch	50 "

...e can get all the above Music ...0 cents by sending for the No... ...r number of Peters' Musical ...hly, or the Publisher will send ...ast four numbers for $1.

...dress J. L. PETERS, Music Publisher, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

...An escaped Illinois burglar was ...ently found driving Barnum's ...'s wagon.

State Central Committee.

ITS RE-ORGANIZATION.

Rooms State Central Executive Committee, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1872.

Pursuant to resolutions the two committees, presided over respectively by Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, and Hon. S. B. Packard, met this day for the purpose of forming, by consolidation, a new State Central Executive Committee.

The officers of both committees having resigned their respective positions, the new committee proceeded to organize by the election of permanent officers. The Committee as now organized is as follows:

President	S. B. Packard,
First Vice President	P. B. S. Pinchback,
Second Vice Presid't	John Ray,
Secretary	T. W. DeKlyne,
Corresponding Sec'y	W. H. Green,
Assistant Secretary	Charles Hill,
Treasurer	St. Felix Casanave.

S. B. Packard,	P. B. S. Pinchback,
B. F. Joubert,	H. C. Dibble,
J. B. Wands,	St. Felix Casanave,
L. D. Larrieu,	Chas. E. Halstead,
J. E. Horanson,	C. F. Glandin,
A. Tureaud,	A. B. Harris,
C. F. Ladd,	L. C. Courcelle,
J. L. Herwig,	J. P. Murphy,
O. A. Rice,	W. G. Brown
J. Henri Burch.	J. W. Quinn,
A. J. Sypher,	W. D. Floyd,
T. T. Allain,	L. P. Pijeaux,
R. L. Faulkner,	Wm. Weeks,
Milton Jones,	Wm. B. Barrett,
Jos. Laurent, Jr.	P. Creagh,
C. W. Keeting,	Wm. Murrell,
B. H. Lanier,	P. G. Deslonde,
Wm. Murrell, Jr.	C. Z. Lange,
J. E. Trimble,	Geo. Washington,
W. F. Southard,	L. J. Souer,
A. K. Johnson,	Raford Blunt,
John Ray,	Geo. Y. Kelso,
James F. Casey,	Thomas Reber,
C. W. Lowell,	S. Marvin,
James H. Ingraham,	F. W. Wall.

By special resolution, G. Casanave, Esq., member of the National Republican Executive Committee, was declared a member of the committee, *ex officio*.

On motion of Mr. Halstead, it was ordered that a Sub-Executive Committee shall be formed to consist of the First Vice President, who shall be the chairman, and ten members appointed by the President of the State Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, it was ordered that a Finance Committee shall be formed to consist of seven members, appointed in like maner as the sub-committee, together with the treasurer, who shall be a member *ex officio*.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, the President of the Committee was made a member *ex officio* of the Sub-Executive and Finance Committees.

On motion of Mr. Herwig, the Second Vice President was made a member *ex officio* of the Sub-Executive Committee.

The Canvassing and Naturalization Committees previously chosen by the Joint Sub-Executive Committees.

The Committees are as follows:

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Chairman;
J. Henri Burch, H. C. Dibble, C. W. Lowell
W. B. Barret Jas. H. Ingraham, P. Creagh,
J. L. Herwig, J. P. Murphy, C. F. Ladd,
Wm. Weeks, S. B. Packard, John Ray,

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

James F. Casey, Chairman;
B. F. Joubert, C. E. Halstead, A. J. Sypher
L. C. Courcelle, O. A. Rice, A. B. Harris
A. K. Johnson, J. W. Quinn, S. B. Packard
St. Felix Casanave.

CANVASSING COMMITTEE.

C. F. Glandin, 1st Dist. B. F. Joubert, 2d Dist.
J. H. Ingraham, 2d Dist. J. P. Murphy, 3d Dist.
S. B. Packard, 5th Dist. A. K. Johnson, 6th Dist.

NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

James H. Ingraham, Chairman; J. P. Murphy, W. B. Barrett.

By order of the Committee:

S. B. PACKARD, President.
T. W. DE KLYNE, Secretary.

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We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

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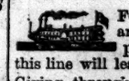

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